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mental phenomena of hypnosis and its uses in medicine, and best of all a thorough discussion of hypnotic theories. The author's own views here are sound and scientific, and he takes a wholesome stand against the mysticism which has lately crept into the conceptions and discussions of this topic.

L'Année Psychologique, par ALFRED BINET. Vol. 8. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 757.

The first 389 pages are devoted to original articles, sixteen in number; then follow the digests and discussions ending with page 583; the rest of the volume being devoted to titles.

Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Sixth Triennial Session held at Washington, D. C., May 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1903. Published by the Congress, New Haven, 1903. pp. 243.

The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature, edited by S. D. F. Salmond. Vol. XIII, March, 1903. No. 2, pp. 192. Williams and Norgate, London.

Die Einwanderungspolitik und die Bevölkerungsfrage der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, von R. KUCZYNSKI. L. Simion, Berlin, 1903. pp. 35.

The Relations of Structural and Functional Psychology to Philosophy, by JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL. The University Press, Chicago, 1903. pp. 21.

Polydactylism in Man and the Domestic Animals, with Especial Reference to Digital Variations in Swine, by C. W. PRENTISS. (Bull. of the Mus. of Comp. Zool., Vol. XL.) Cambridge, Mass., 1903.

Dr. J. W. Wherry (Iowa Medical Journal) attempts to answer the question, "Why have there been so few results from original research in State hospitals for the insane?" This, he thinks, due largely to politics which makes careers so uncertain that even the position of assistant is felt by those who hold it to be tentative, and to the fact that specialists have almost ceased to study insanity *per se* and drifted away from the prime intention of hospitals, which was to shed light upon its origin, prevention and cure. He declares that insanity is not a disease but a condition expressing a mental attitude. Even could we prove that molecular brain change is its cause we should still need to seek a cause of the cause. Cords of histories of cases have been written and even printed, but scientific research begins where history ends. It is not even proven that insanity is a primary brain disease, because function, at least in many cases, seems to precede structural changes. Masses of literature have been written in the hope of some imposing future genius who would find something valuable in it. Bacteriology has little or nothing to do with insanity. Physicians have been led captive of late by the theory that insanity is the result of a brain disease. This has caused an infatuation and has minimized attention to psychic abnormalities, which have no physical symptoms or correlates, and has led to the abandonment of the subject by psychological minds.

The Theory of Advertising, by WALTER DILL SCOTT, Ph. D. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1903. pp. 240.

Mr. Scott, who is the director of the Psychological Laboratory at Northwestern University, has in this book made an application of